Predictability Studies Using the Intraseasonal Variability Hindcast Experiment (ISVHE)

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and participating modeling groups

Based on

•*Neena, J.M., J-Yi Lee, D. Waliser, B. Wang and X. Jiang: 2014a, Predictability of the Madden Julian Oscillation in the Intraseasonal Variability Hindcast Experiment (ISVHE), J Climate, 27,* 4531-4543.

•*Neena, J.M., X. Jiang, D. Waliser, J-Yi Lee, and B. Wang, 2014b,* Prediction skill and predictability of Eastern Pacific Intraseasonal Variability, *J. Climate, 27, 8869–8883.*

•*Lee, S.-S., B. Wang, D. Waliser, Neena, J.M., and J-Yi Lee, 2015: Predictability and prediction skill of the boreal summer intraseasonal oscillation in the Intraseasonal Variability Hindcast Experiment, Climate Dynamics,* DOI 10.1007/s00382-014-2461-5

•*Lee, J.-Y., et al. manuscript in preparation*

For NMME Presentation
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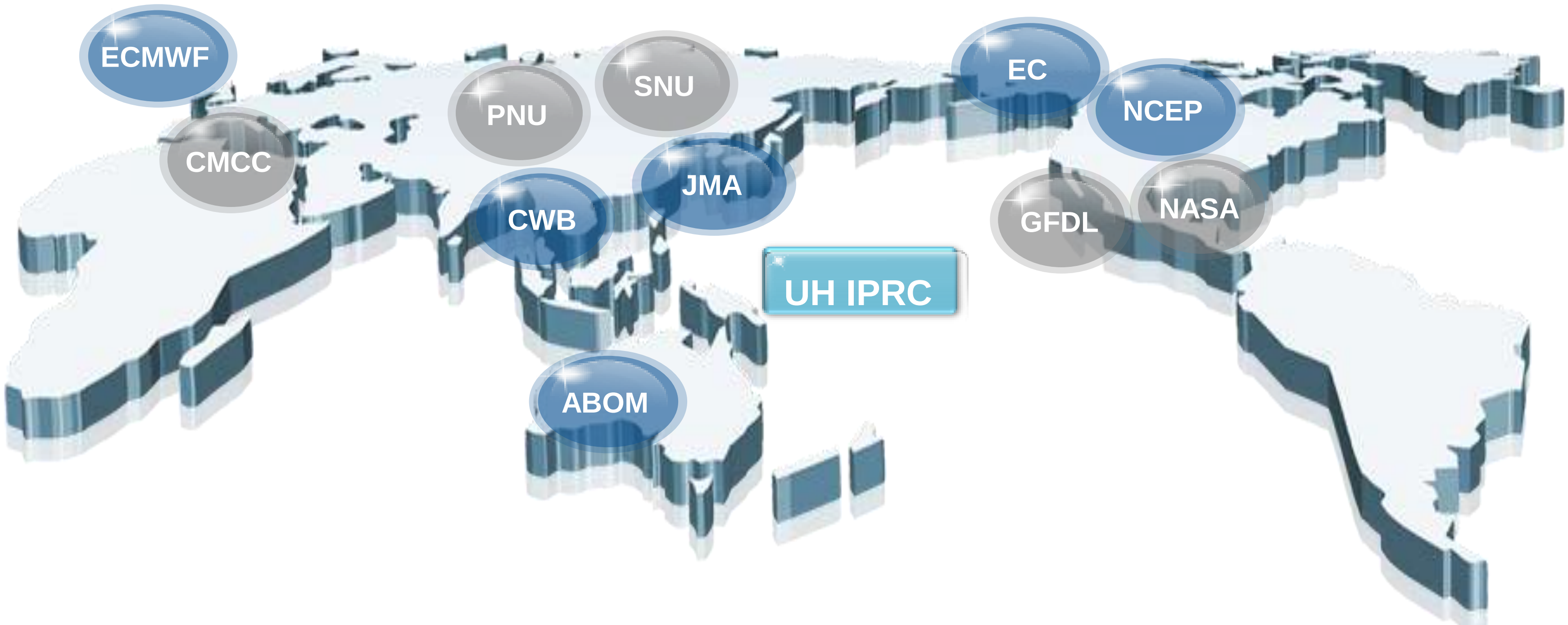
CLIVAR/ISVHE

Intraseasonal Variability (ISV) Hindcast Experiment

The **ISVHE** was the **FIRST** coordinated multi-institutional ISV hindcast experiment supported by **APCC, NOAA CTB, CLIVAR/AAMP, MJO WG/TF, YOTC and AMY.** Experiment design initiated around 2009. Simulations completed around 2011. Analysis phase 2012-2013. Initial Papers completed 2014-15.



Supporters

YOTC
MJO WG/TF

CTB

Additional support provided to this work by

Description of Models and Experiments

One-Tier Coupled Model Systems

ISVHE

	Model	ISO Hindcast		
		Period	Ens No	Initial Condition
ABOM1	POAMA 1.5 & 2.4 (ACOM2+BAM3)	1980-2006	10	The first day of every month
ABOM2	POAMA 2.4 (ACOM2+BAM3)	1989-2009	11	The 1st and 11th day of every month
ECMWF	ECMWF (IFS+HOPE)	1989-2008	5	The first day of every month
CMCC	CMCC (ECHAM5+OPA8.2)	1989-2007	5	The 1st 11th and 21st day of every month
JMA	JMA CGCM	1989-2008	5	Every 15th day
NCEP/CPC	CFS v1 (GFS+MOM3)	1981-2008	5	The 2nd 12th and 22nd day of every month
NCEP/CPC	CFS v2	1999-2010	5	The 1st 11th and 21st day of every month
SNU	SNU CM (SNUAGCM+MOM3)	1990-2008	4	The 1st 11th and 21st day of every month

Presentation Objectives

Primary Objective

- Present Estimates of ISV Predictability
  - ✓ *Employ better & more models*
  - ✓ *Use community standard indices (e.g.WH'04)*
  - ✓ *MJO, BSISO, (first estimate of) E Pacific ISV*

Revisit e.g.
Waliser et al. (2003, 2004),
Fu et al. (2007),
Pegion and Kirtman (2008)

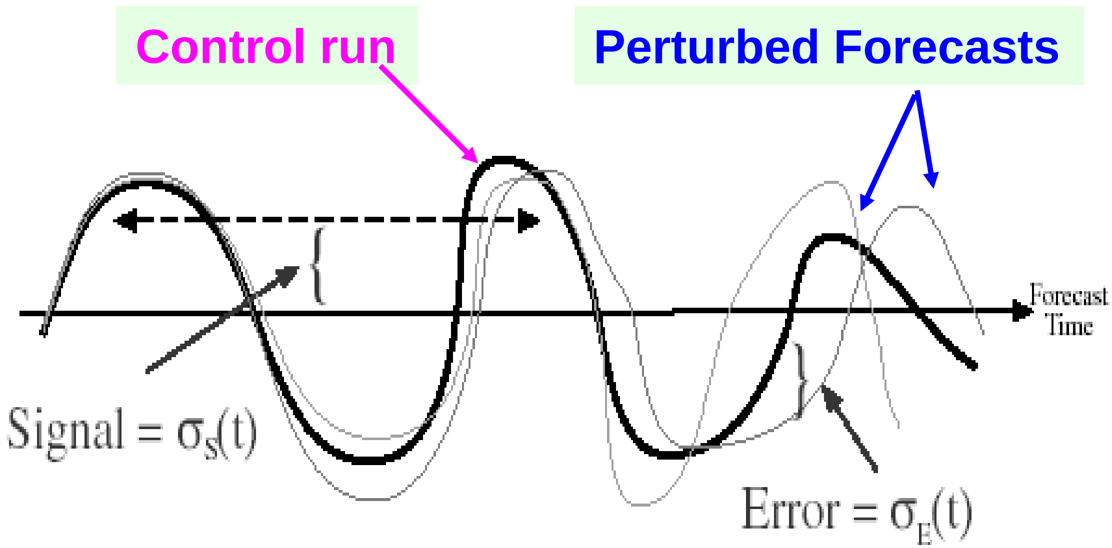
Secondary Objectives

- *Quantify gap between predictability and prediction skill*
- *Examine "ensemble fidelity" on enhancement of prediction skill*

U.S. NAS ISI
Study 2010

Definitions:
Predictability – characteristic of a natural phenomena – often estimated with models
Prediction skill – characteristic of a model and its forecast fidelity against observations
Ensemble - only refers to single model's ensemble of forecasts – not MME

Signal to Error ratio estimate of MJO/ISV predictability



Initial Condition Differences Based On Forecasts 1 Day Apart

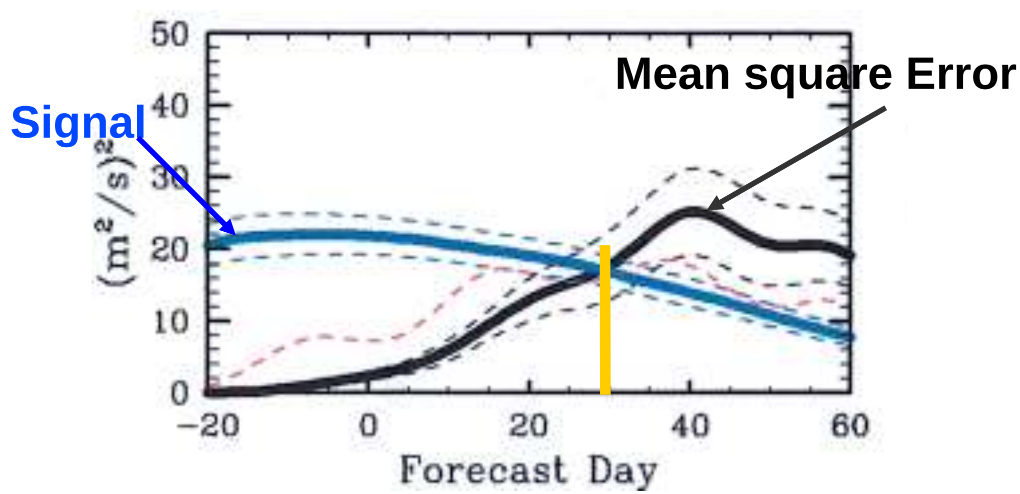
Signal (L=25 days)

$$\sigma^2_{S_{ij}} = \frac{1}{2L+1}\sum_{\tau=-L}^{L}(X^0_{i,j+\tau})^2$$

Error

$$\sigma^2_{E_{ijk}} = (X^k_{ij} - X^0_{ij})^2$$

$$X^0_{ij} = \begin{cases} \text{Predictability = Model Control} \\ \text{Prediction Skill = Observations} \end{cases}$$



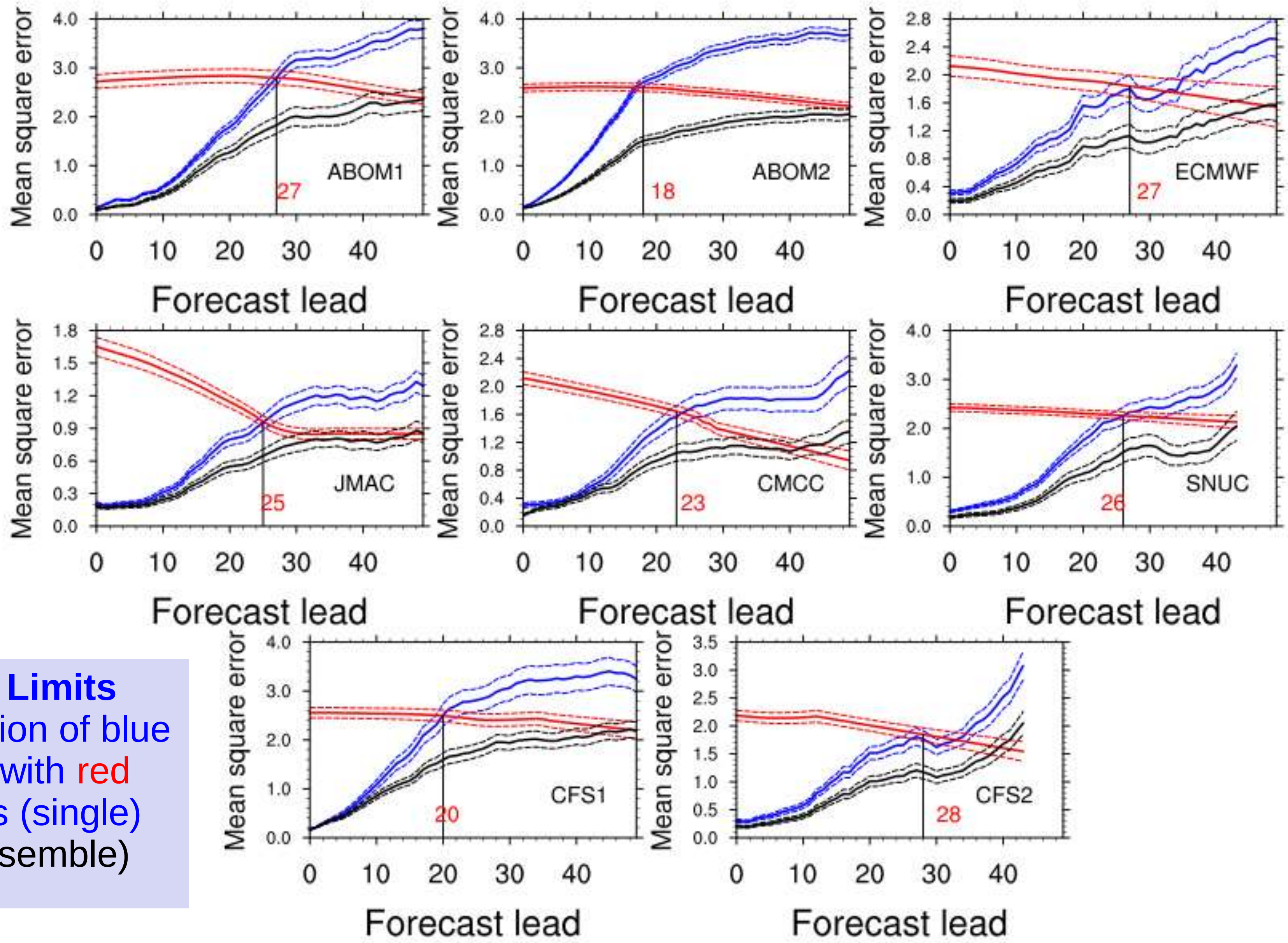
As in
Waliser et al. (2003, 2004);
Liess et al. (2005); Fu et al. (2007)
Except using a modern indices
(e.g. RMM1 & RMM2 for MJO)

Bivariate estimates of Signal and Error

$$E^2_{ij} = (RMM1^{k1}_{ij} - RMM1^{k2}_{ij})^2 + (RMM2^{k1}_{ij} - RMM2^{k2}_{ij})^2$$

$$S^2_{ijk} = 1/51 \times \sum_{t=-L}^{L}(RMM1_{ik\,j+t})^2 + (RMM2_{ik\,j+t})^2$$

MJO Predictability in the ISVHE models



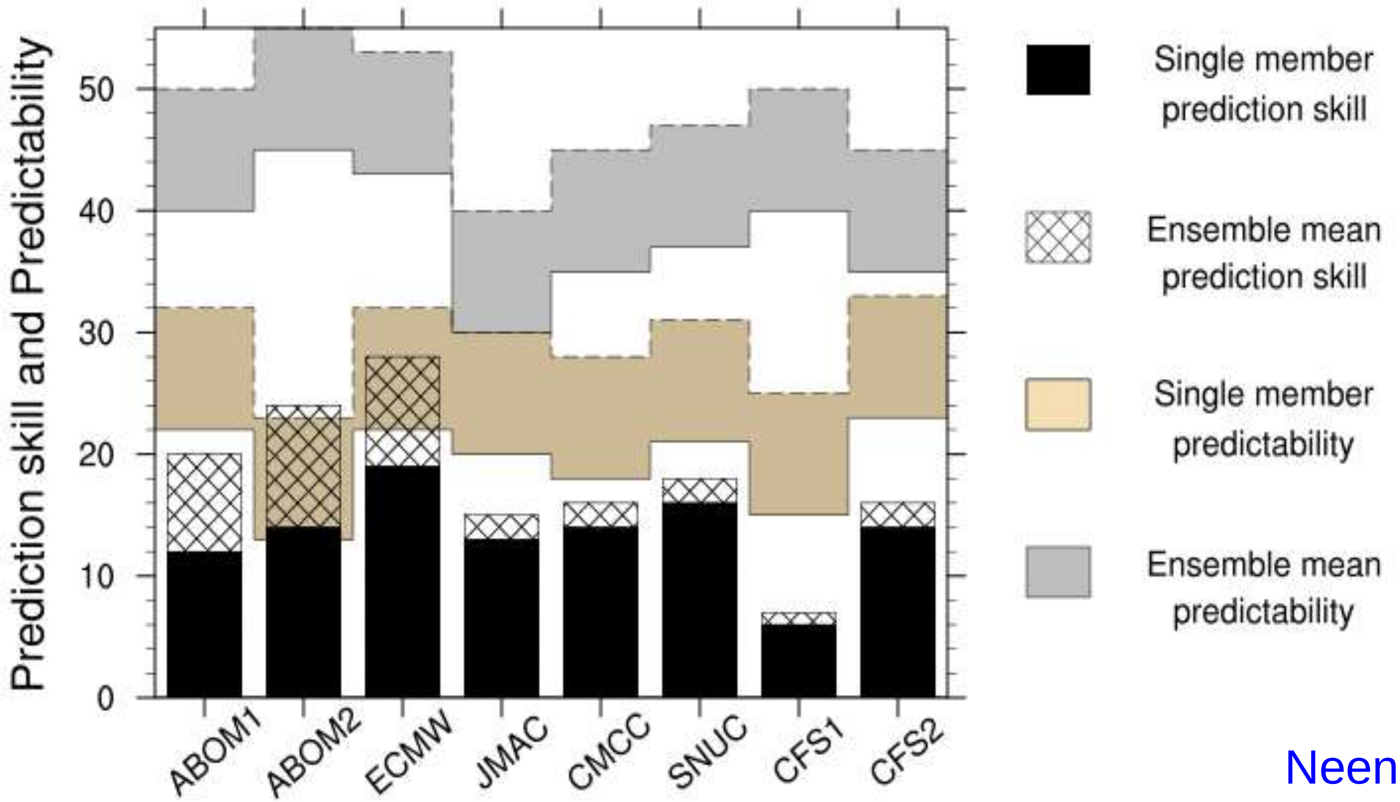
Predictability Limits
given by intersection of blue OR black lines with red lines 20-30 days (single) 40-50 days (ensemble)

Signal- Red curve
Error – Blue Curves – Single Member Estimates
Error – Black Curves – Ensemble Estimates

Neena et al. 2014a

MJO prediction vs predictability----Where do we stand?

* Predictability estimates are shown as +/- 5 day range



Skill ~ 2 weeks

Skill ~ 2-3 weeks

Pred ~ 3-4 weeks

Pred ~ 5-7 weeks

Neena et al. 2014a

- Significant skill remaining to be exploited by improving MJO forecast systems *(e.g. ICs, data assimilation, model fidelity)*

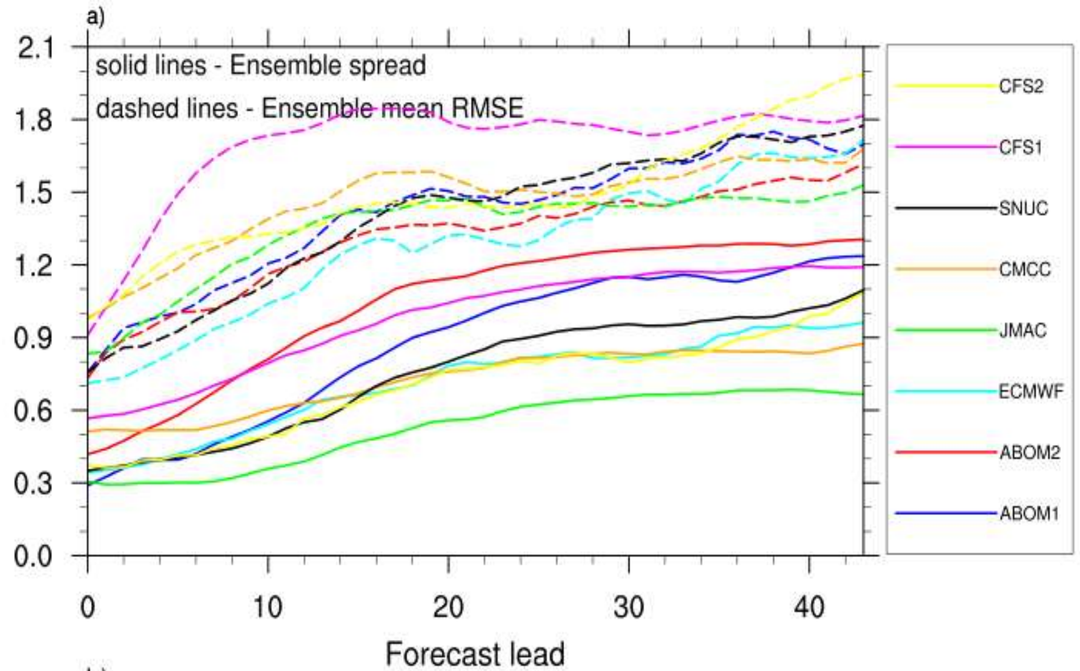
- High-quality ensemble prediction systems crucial for MJO forecasting.

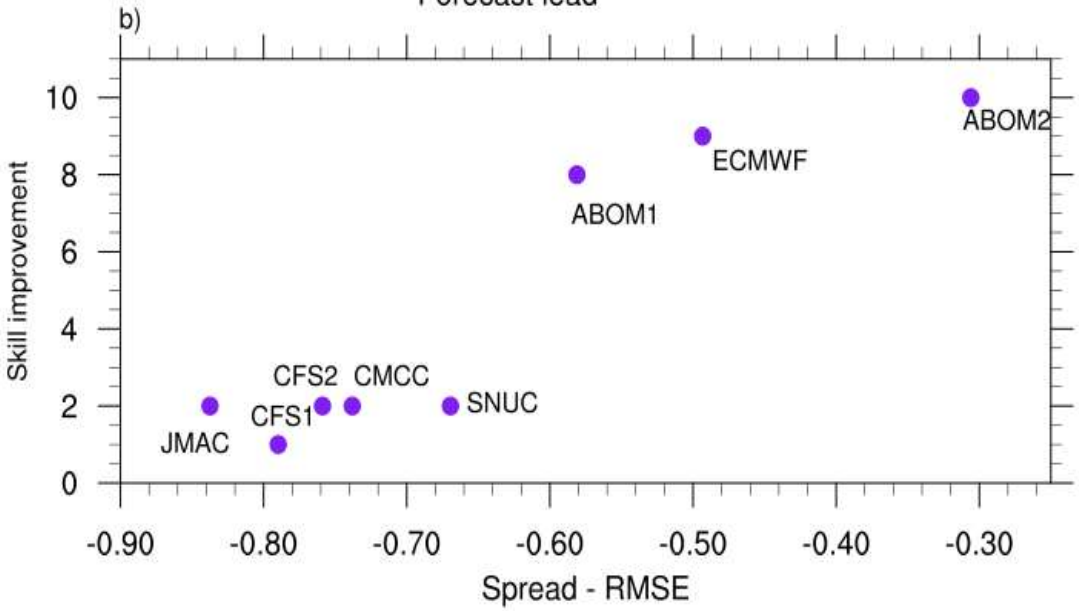
Ensemble fidelity and improvement in prediction skill for MJO

In a statistically consistent ensemble, the RMS forecast error of the ensemble mean (dashed) should match the standard deviation of the ensemble members (ensemble spread) (solid).

Ensemble Fidelity - average difference between the solid and dashed curves over the first 25 days hindcast

Prediction systems with greater MJO Ensemble Fidelity show more improvement in the ensemble mean prediction skill over the individual ensemble member hindcast skill!





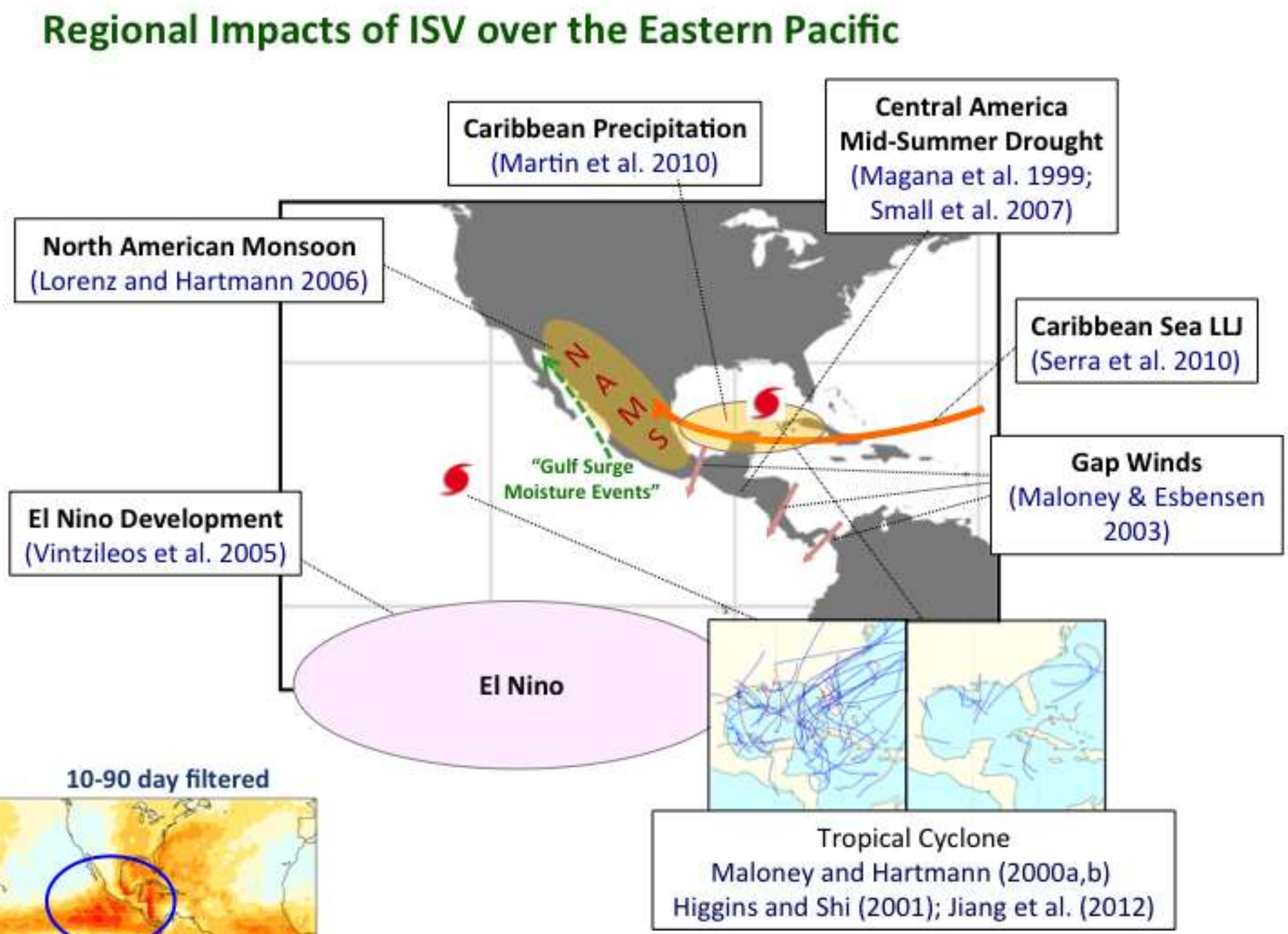
Neena et al. 2014a

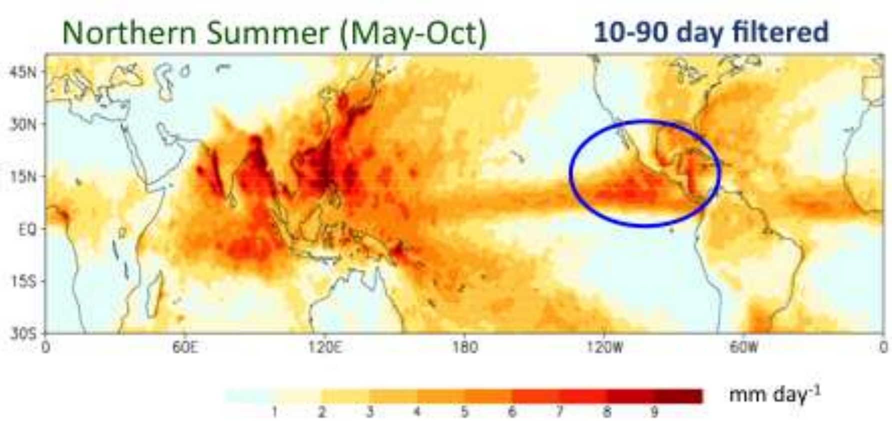
Eastern Pacific ISV

Models illustrate some fidelity at representing E. PacIfic ISV (e.g. Jiang et al. 2012, 2013)

Few, if any, multi-model studies on predictability and prediction skill.

Use ISVHE estimate predictability and contemporary prediction skill.

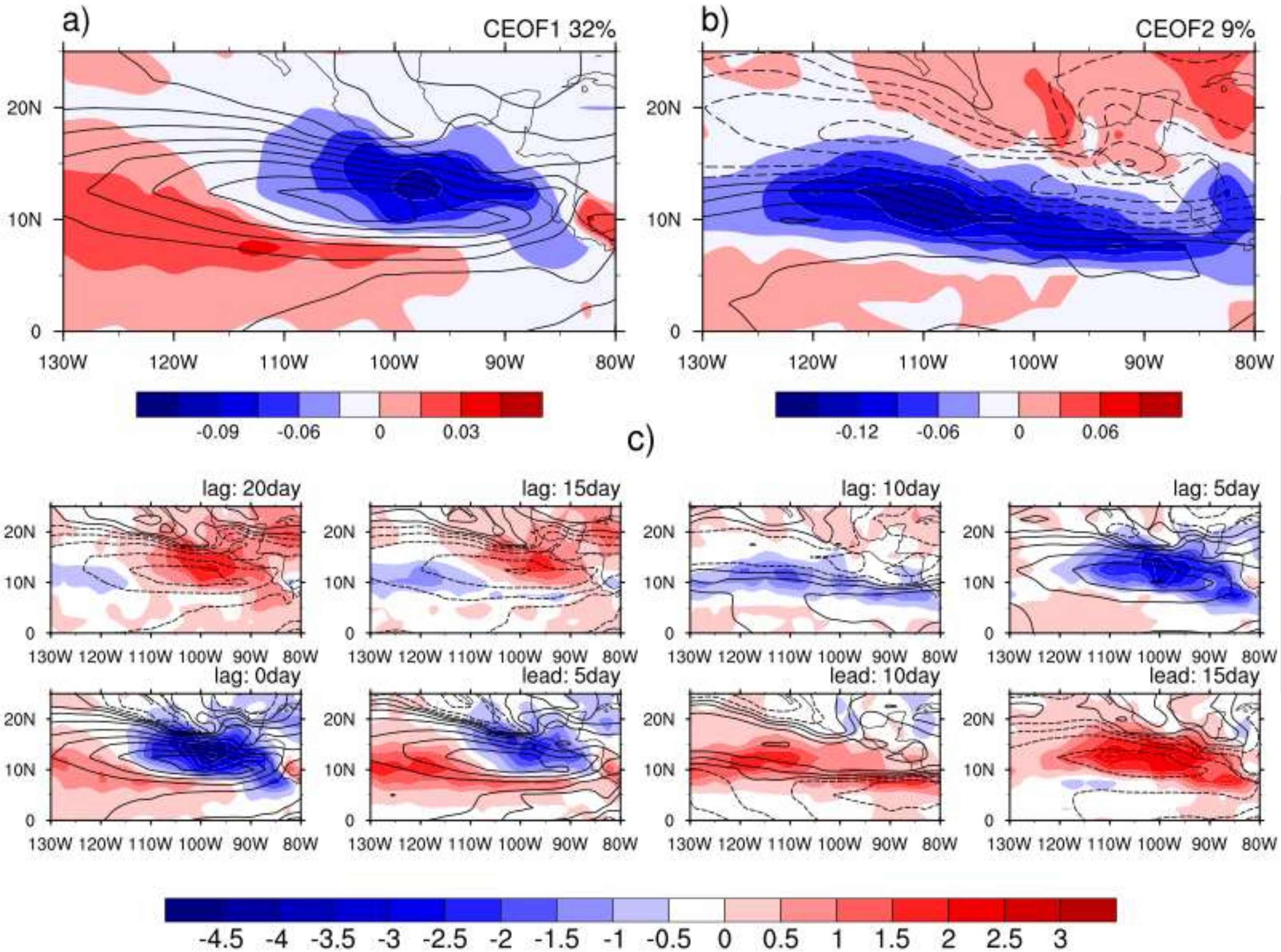




Figures courtesy, X. Jiang (UCLA/JPL)

Eastern Pacific ISV – Dominant Modes

CEOF Mode 1 – 32% **CEOF Mode 2 – 9%**

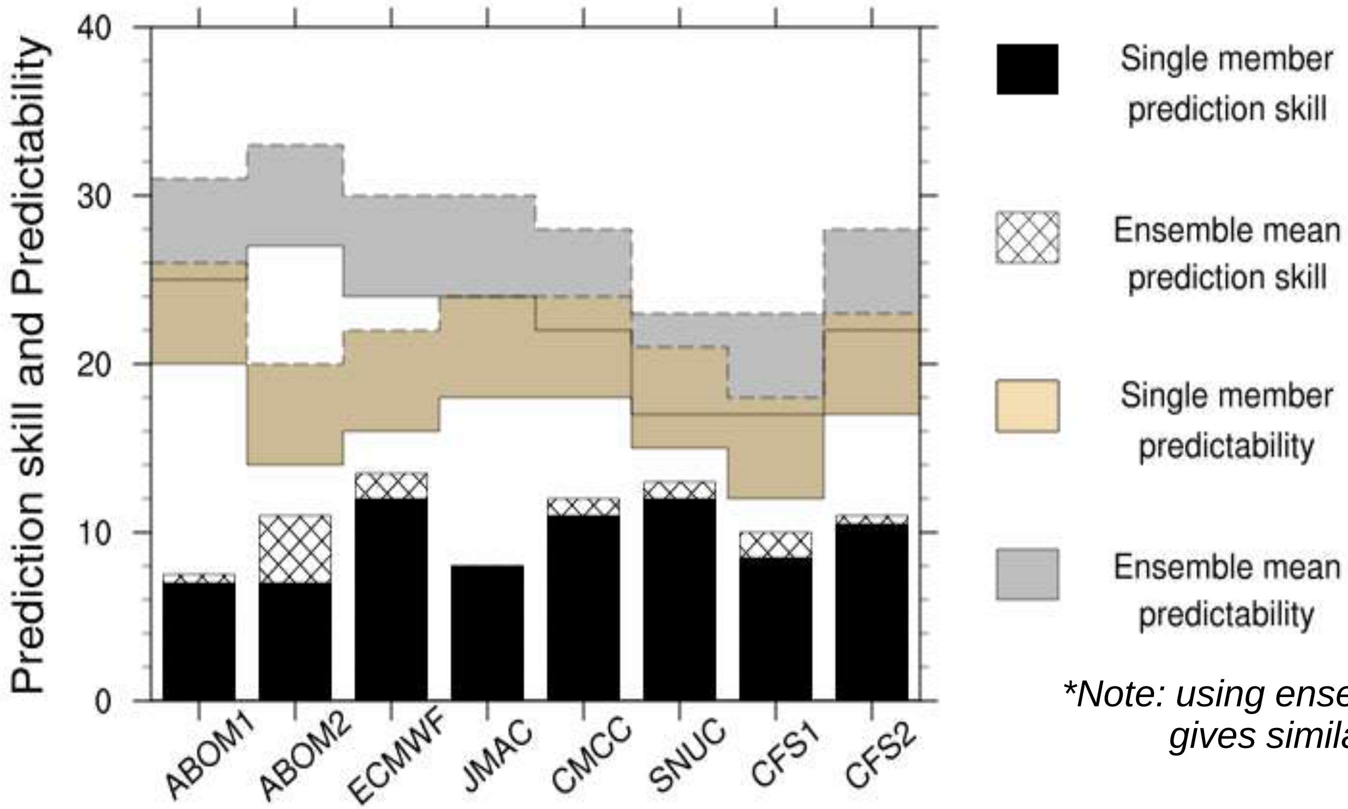


EPAC ISV mode is isolated using combined EOF analysis of 20-100 day filtered TRMM precipitation and U850 over 230-280E, 0- 25N.

Bottom Plots: Regressed 20-100 day filtered precipitation (shaded) and u850 (contour) anomalies wrt PC1 and PC2.

Neena et al. 2014b

EPAC ISV Mode 1 Predictability & Prediction Skill



Skill ~ 10 days

Skill ~ 12 days

Pred ~ 15-23 days

Pred ~ 20-30 days

**Note: using ensemble mean for Signal and Error gives similar Predictability estimates*

Neena et al. 2014b

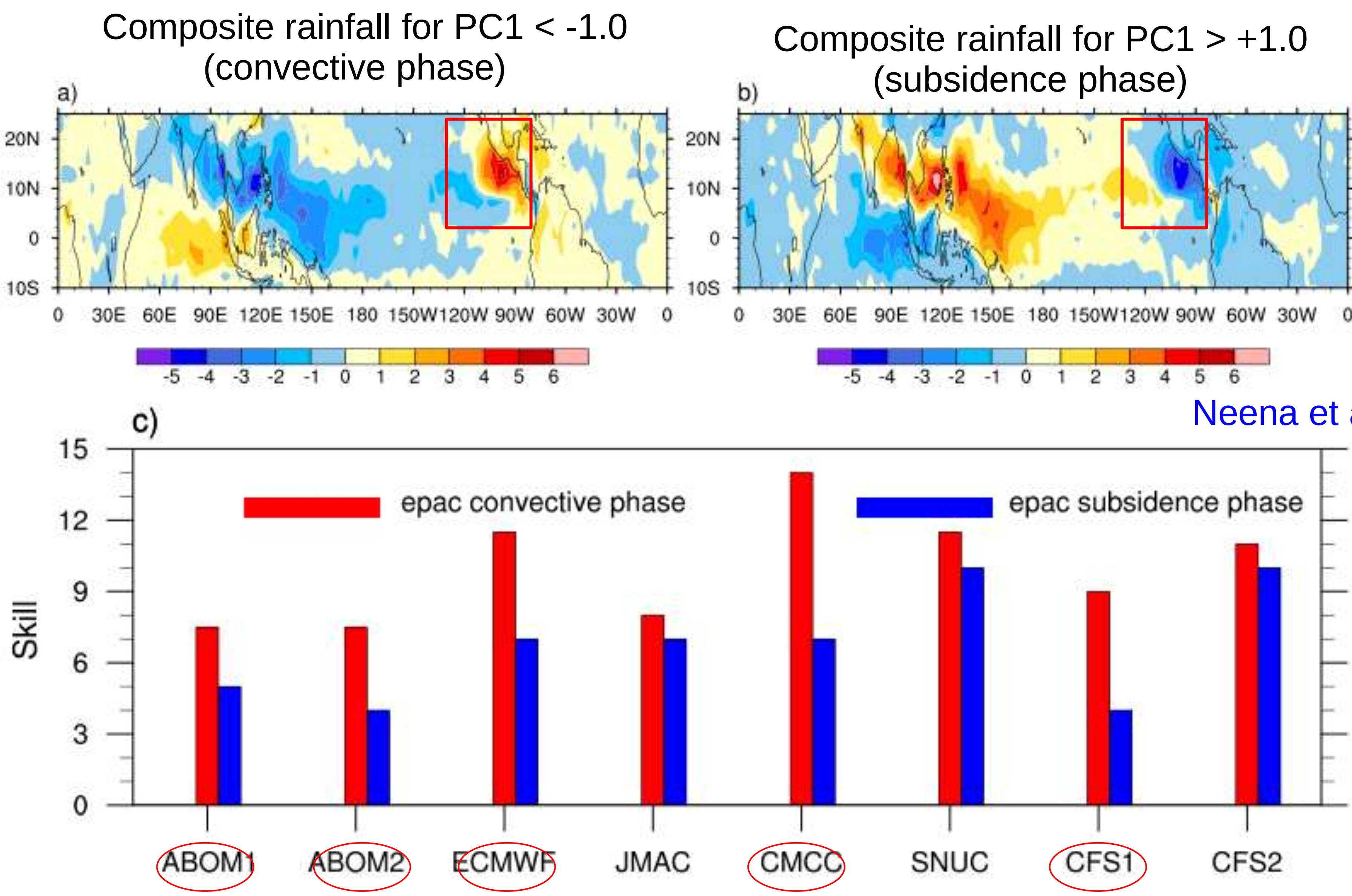
Typical single member prediction skill for E.Pac ISV is 8-15 days.

Ensemble prediction only slightly improves the skill.

Predictability estimates for E.Pac ISV is about 20-30 days.

* Predictability estimates are shown as +/- 3 day range

Prediction Skill for the EPAC ISV convective vs subsidence phases

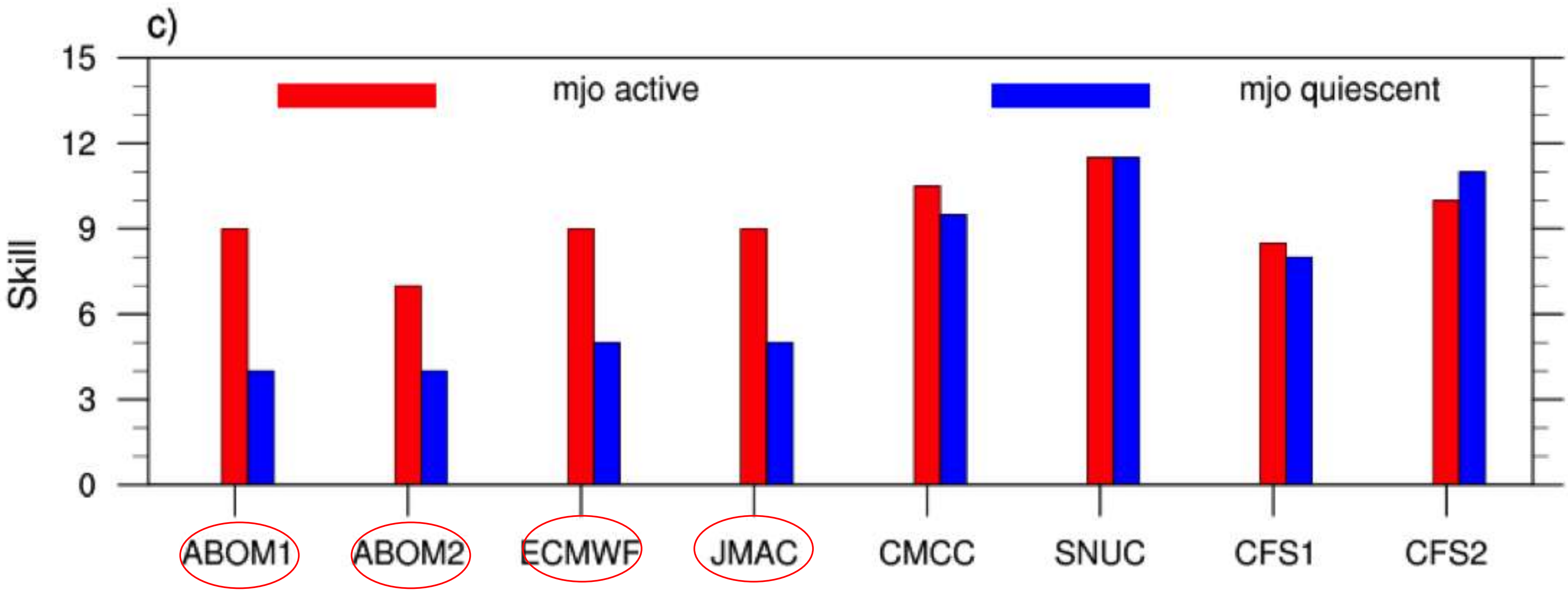


Neena et al. 2014b

Higher prediction skill (3-5 days) is associated with hindcasts initiated from the EPAC ISV convective phase as compared to those in the subsidence phase.

EPAC ISV Prediction Skill vs MJO Activity

Hindcasts divided between Active MJO (>= 1.0) and Quiescent MJO (< 1.0)



Four models exhibit distinctly higher prediction skill (3-5 days) for EPAC ISV in under active MJO conditions

Neena et al. 2014b

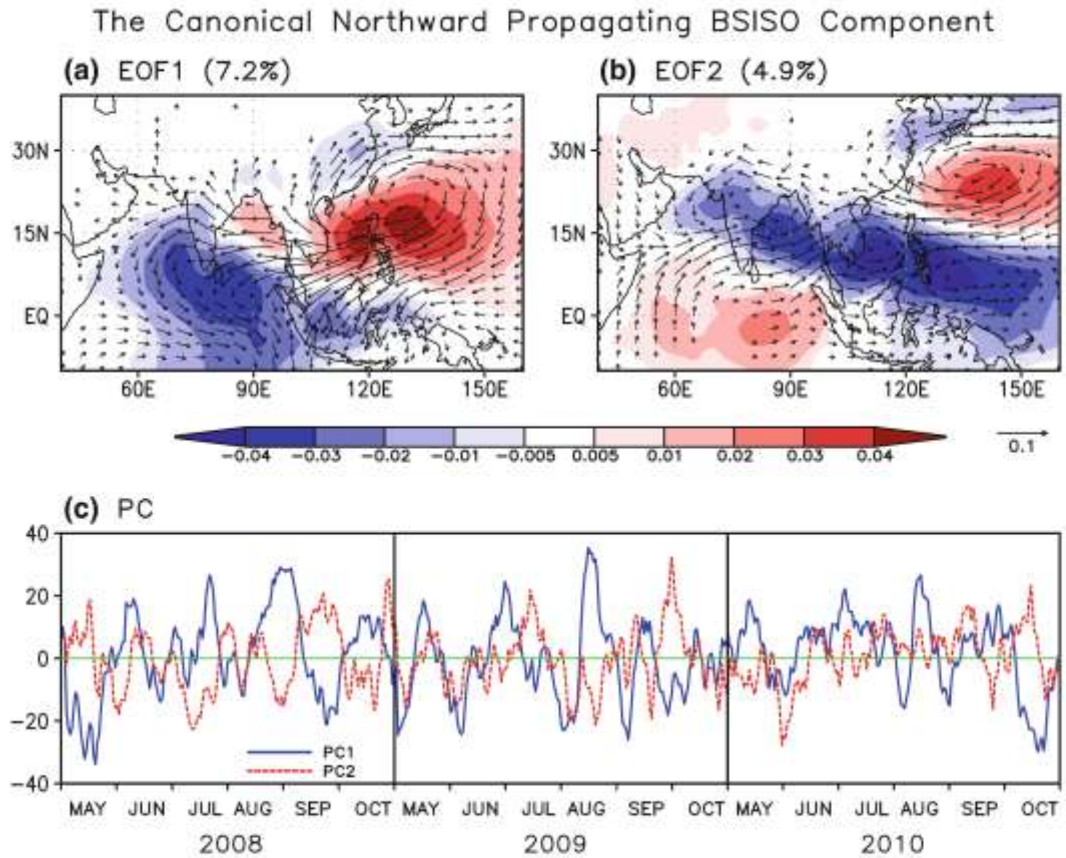
Methodology:

BSISO index

❑ Observed BSISO index:

: MV-EOF of daily anomalies of outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) and 850-hPa zonal wind (U850) over [10° S-40° N, 40° E-160° E]

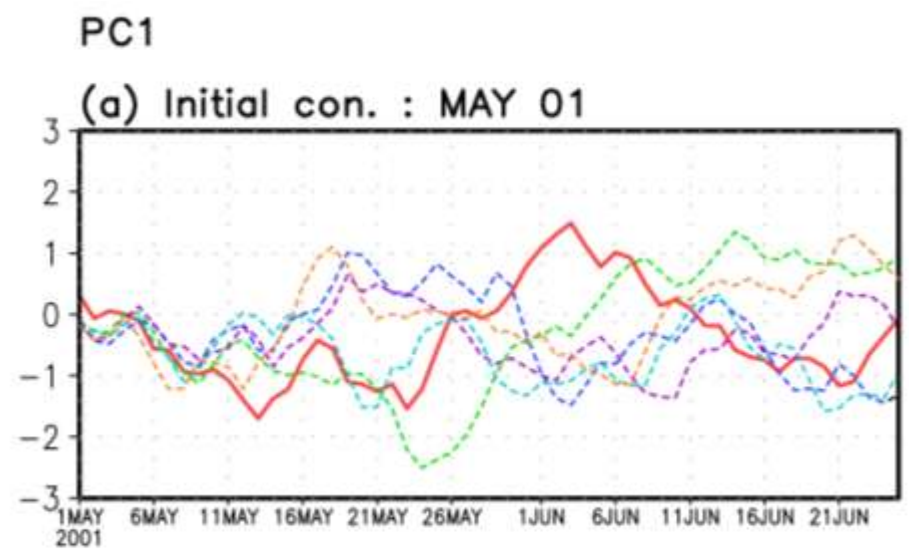
→ **BSISO1 (EOF1 and EOF2)** and BSISO2(EOF3 and EOF4)



Lee et al. (2013)

❑ Hindcast BSISO index

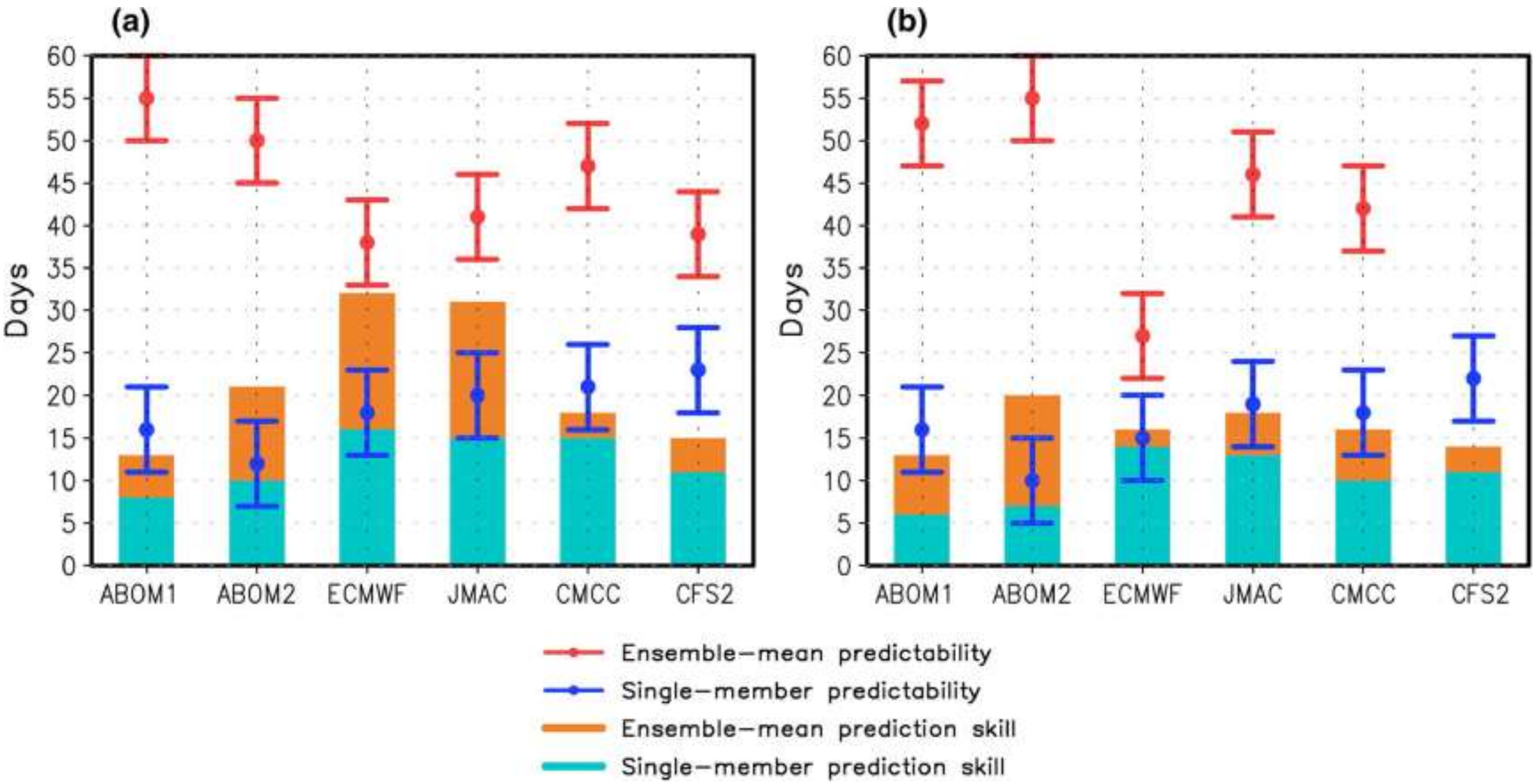
: by projecting combined two anomaly fields (OLR & U850) of hindcast onto the observed BSISO EOF modes.



Solid: observation
Dashed: hindcast

S.-S. Lee et al 2015

Predictability and Prediction of BSISO



	Strong BSISO IC	Weak BSISO IC
Prediction skill	~ 3 weeks	~2 weeks
Predictability	~ 6weeks	~6 weeks

Prediction skill depends on the initial amplitude, longer for strong BSISO.

Predictability estimates do not depend on the initial amplitude.

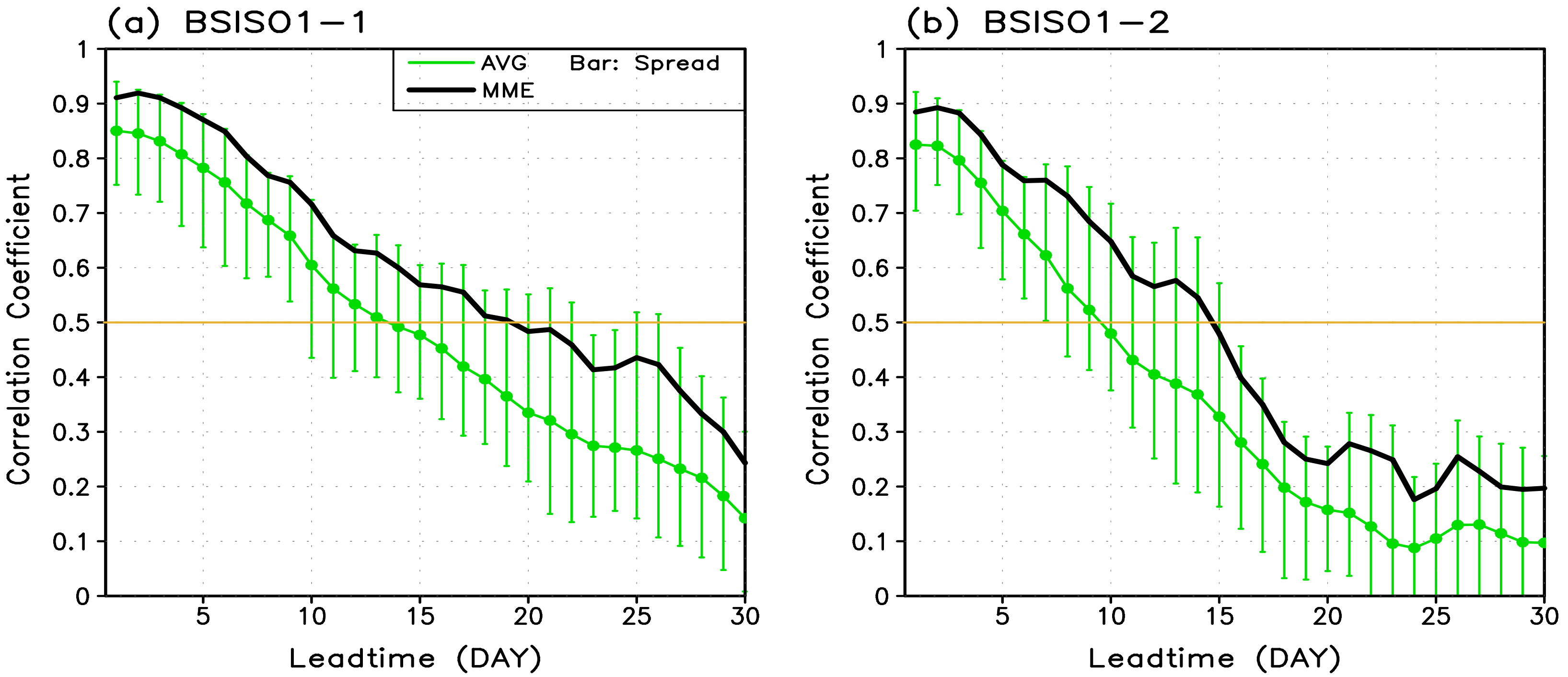
Values illustrated are based on ensemble mean approach

S.-S. Lee et al 2015

The MME and Individual Models' Skill for BSISO

BSISO1 (= EOF1+EOF2)

Anomaly Correlation Coefficients (1989-2008, MJJASO)



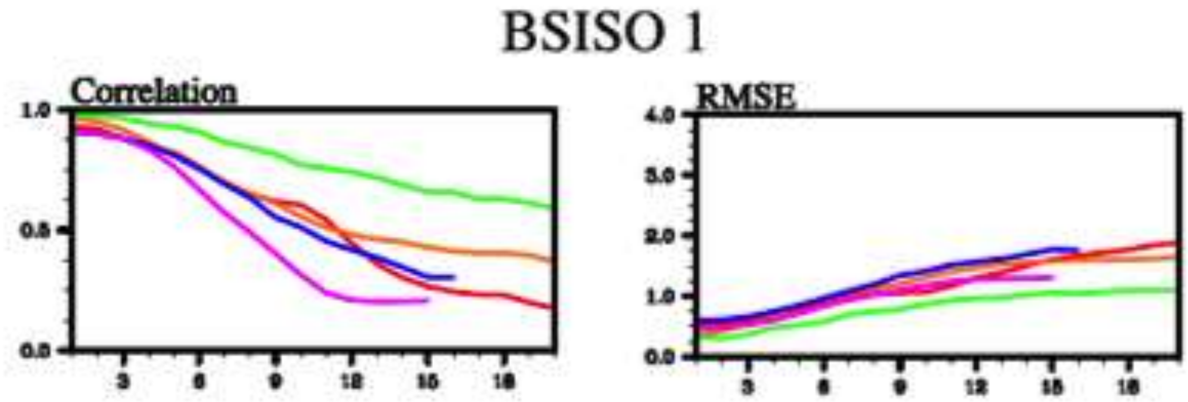
Common Period: 1989-2008
Initial Condition: 1st day of each month from Oct-Mar
MME: Simple composite with all models

Courtesy, J.-Y. Lee
Pusan National Univ

Using the MME, forecast skill for BSISO1 reaches 0.5 at 15 to 20-day forecast lead

BSISO Real-time Monitoring And Forecast

In cooperation with the WGNE MJO TF, APCC has hosted real-time monitoring and forecast of BSISO indices since 2013 summer.



Courtesy, J.-Y. Lee
Pusan National Univ

Assessment of real-time forecast skill for the BSISO1 and BSISO2 during May-October for 2013-14

BOM CFS ECM GFS UKM

Institute	Model	Ensemble Size	Forecast Period	Update frequency	Resolution
NCEP	Climate Forecast System	4	40 days	Once a day	T126 L64
	Global Forecast System	1	16 days	Once a day	T574, T190 L64
	Global Ensemble Forecast System	*20*	*35 days*	*ASAP*	
Australia	POAMA 2.4 multi-week model	33	40 days	Twice per week	T47 L17
ECMWF	ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System	51	32 days	Twice per week	T639, T319 L62
UK Met Office	MOGREPS-15	24	15 days	Once a day	60km L70
Taiwan CWB	*CWB EPS T119*	*1*	*40 days*	*From 2015*	
CMC	*GEMDM_400x200*	*20*	*15 days*	*ASAP*	

Summary

The predictability & prediction skill of boreal winter MJO and summer EPAC ISV and BSISO is investigated in the ISVHE hindcasts of eight coupled models.

- MJO predictability is about 40-50 days across the various ISVHE models.
- MJO predictability slightly better in some models when initial state has convection in Eastern vs Western Hemisphere and for secondary versus primary MJO events.
- Still a significant gap (~ 2-3 weeks or more) between MJO prediction skill and predictability estimates.
- In addition to improving the dynamic models, devising ensemble generation approaches tailored for the MJO would have a considerable impact on MJO ensemble prediction.

- EPAC ISV predictability is about 20-30 days across the various ISVHE models.
- EPAC ISV prediction skill slightly better in some most/some models when initial state has convection vs subsidence in EPAC and for active vs quiescent MJO conditions.
- Ensemble average EPAC ISV forecasts does not show much improvement over single member in the EPAC for the model/forecast systems analyzed.

- BSISO predictability is about 40-50 days across the various ISVHE models.
- MME improves prediction skill at 0.5 correlation by 5 days lead time.